

PRIZE ESSAY.

WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED ON TEN ACRES.

Methods of Practical Economy and Successful Husbandry—Alfalfa—Poultry—Fruits—Etc.

The following essay by C. E. Pease was awarded the prize by the Rural Californian, of San Bernardino, as the best description of ten-acre farming; I am going to give you a little of my experience in making a home for the benefit of others wishing to settle here. I came to this State about a year ago from Colorado. My means were limited, as I had to make a little money as far as possible. So I rented a farm the first season, to learn as much of the surroundings as possible. This is a good plan. I would advise others to do the same. At the expiration of my year of renting I found I had means to buy ten acres at \$100 per acre, and to buy fencing, young trees, cuttings for vineyard, one horse and wagon, a few tools, such as plow, harrow, cultivator, hoe, rake, etc., two good cows, twenty-five chickens, and lumber for a small barn, 10x30, with two sheds on the sides. That took about all my means—and no house. I built the barn myself, and concluded to live in it until I got able to build a house. The lumber for it cost about \$100. A ten-house I built of lumber, laths and shakes, 10x20 feet, in two rooms, and a shed for stock out of brush. A well was obtained with very little cost by digging twelve feet. Two things I was very careful about selecting—good soil and plenty of water for irrigation. My family consisted of a wife and three children, the oldest 9 years. They did not like the idea of living in a barn, but were willing to do it in consideration of the mild climate.

I put out mulberry and walnut trees along the line of the road. The berries are excellent for chickens, and the tops make good fuel. I put three acres in raisin grapes, mostly of the seedless Sultan; one acre in deciduous trees of all kinds adapted to this locality for family use; allotted one acre to house and barn, which I put in shade trees, both ornamental and useful; three acres in alfalfa, and half an acre in strawberries and blackberries. That left me one and a half acres to cultivate. One acre I sowed in wheat, harvested it in June, and sold it for \$1.00. I raised two good crops for the chickens. The half acre that was left I put into vegetables for the family and market.

We have done all the work on the place ourselves, with the help of a man whom we hired for two months. I had to get into debt a little for provisions the first three months. We have lived on our home one year this month, and kept an account of nearly all we have sold and what we have paid out. I can tell what we have really got, it has cost me to live. We were very proud of what we have accomplished. I have had a great deal more than I expected. I have never so contented and happy before.

Our cows and chickens are now paying for themselves. I am now paying for the first year, and we will make three or four times as much from this year. The cows are feeding on green alfalfa. Only think of it—good pasture up to the cows' eyes in December! This is the best dairy country I ever saw. Green feed for the year around, and alfalfa at that—the finest forage plant in the world. The old settlers do not seem to appreciate it as much as they should. I could not get along without my ever-green alfalfa; all kinds of fowls, as well as my dairy cows, eat eagerly and fatten on it. But I am disgracing.

I was going to say the cows and chickens were going to pay better this coming year. We raised nearly one hundred pullets, and part of them are laying now, and the rest will soon commence to lay. We have been selling twenty dozen eggs per week for some time back. The lowest we sold eggs was at 25 cents a dozen for a month or two last spring. The two cows are paying better and will continue to pay better than I have hitherto, because when I bought them one was in farrow. She had a calf in October. The other one gave but little milk until last May. We now get four eight-quart pails a day, and after using all the cream and butter we want, sell from four to fourteen pounds of butter per week at 40 cents a pound. Our neighbors say, "We don't see how it is you get so many eggs this time of the year, when we get hardly any; and your chickens look so nice and healthy." "Yes," we tell them, "the fowls look well, except when they lay, and at the time except when we use them for setting, as their record will show." There is no secret about it. Our neighbors' fowls will do as well if they would take care of them as well. Ours are a mixed breed, but very healthy and good eaters. Our chickens roost in a house that protects them from draughts and storms. They have plenty of nests made for them, such as they like, with a china nest egg. Their house is cleaned every week and swept as carefully as a house. The floor is dirt, mud and smooth, mud being plastered all over the bottom and then dried. The hen-house is whitewashed every time it is cleaned, or sprinkled all over with lime-wash. I slack about four quarts of lime in a pan of water, and sprinkle all over, using an old broom. We keep our milk by them, and fresh water in their troughs. It pays me better to feed the cow milk to the chickens than to pigs or calves. I feed wheat in the morning, and corn, buckwheat or oats at night. We never have any chickens that have a cold, because of anything we have on hand, such as potatoes, squash, apples, beets, pepper or ginger, a little sulphur, cornmeal, scraps from the table, waste meat from a butcher shop—all very well suited for chickens. I have had chickens fast only one during the year. Their door is closed every night, so that nothing can disturb them. Plaster, or lime and charcoal are put where they can help themselves. About 60 per cent of the eggs we set hatch. We sold nine dozen roosters when three-fourths grown for \$1.75 a dozen; have twelve left and 100 hens, young and old. The chickens hatched in February and March commenced laying in six or seven months, when eggs were bringing a good price. I have said a good deal about this little chicken business, but it is very profitable for the capital invested, and I will, no doubt, make enough to support my family this year. What I make from my two cows and little farm will be so much to wards building our house. Aside from what we use from the place, it costs us \$1 per day to live here.

I sowed my alfalfa with barley, cut about nine tons of barley hay, cut the alfalfa three times, getting seven and a half tons, which is considered a good yield for the first year. I planted the three-acre vineyard in potatoes, then after plowing them out last time, about the 10th of June, I planted in squashes between the rows in every third row, so I got two crops from that piece. I had about twenty tons of squashes. In my one-acre orchard I sowed beets between the rows, and raised about twenty-five tons. I raised a few strawberries and had some to sell. One acre I sowed in wheat, and it, and planted the same in corn. I had two fair crops for the chickens. They did their own thrashing and shelling. The half acre left I planted in vegetables—sweet corn, tomatoes, summer squash, melons, cucumbers, lettuce, etc. I should have mentioned, while speaking of stock, that I have some bees. I purchased three swarms; the increase was one swarm. We made vinegar from some of the honey; had what honey was wanted to use, and sold 150 pounds.

FOR THE LADIES.

LATEST FASHION HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Various Notes About Home and Culinary Matters—Some Points Upon Decorations.

In making up dress-cases to show the foot, the various trimmings or ornamentations must be most carefully arranged, so that the wearer may appear neither too slim nor too full. When a support is considered necessary for the hind basques, except for a very slight figure, the most appropriate so often given by a turtleneck being justly considered by a great number of well-bred women as derogatory to good taste; besides which, as long-waisted bodices are again coming into vogue, these skirts require rich and elaborate trimmings. Young ladies admire skirts with wide long plaits from the waist; and according platings of all kinds, arranged in a variety of designs, and some with panels and box-plaits, are also great favorites, and extremely stylish while in fresh beauty, but the furor in skirts is the new plait—only so called because it is not plaited—it is very full and gathered at the waist; these skirts require rich and elaborate trimmings. Coarsely platted, broad woven braids, such as used for trimming officers' uniforms, is the top of fashion, and no other ornamentation is seen on woolen dresses, jackets, and mantles for old and young. Braids of all colors and shades figured with chenille, velvet, cord and so on, also metal threads, look beautiful, put on in several rows across the hem of the skirt, or in lengths between plaits, or drawn through buttonholes made in the stuff, as also arranged in loops and rosettes. [The Season for December.]

A young queen of fashion has arisen in the person of the young Marquise de Belbeuf, sister of the Duc de Morny. This lady possesses a taste for the bizarre and eccentric in dress, and is likely to impress her fancies more or less upon a wide circle of admirers. She looks as often like a Watteau figure of the eighteenth century as like a piece of Sevres china of this. It is her fancy to enter a ball-room crowned with a wreath of autumn blossoms, not too bright in colors, and with a bouquet of similar flowers in her corsage. Presently she touches a secret spring, and both wreath and bouquet are brilliant with electric light. The other day at the Chateau de Belbeuf some noted theatricals were performed, in which the Marquise took part. She chose the role of a gypsy and made her appearance on the stage playing the violin with much spirit.

Imagine a bonnet shape having rather high crown, with brim consisting of two crescents, one on either side, the half-moon points coming together in center of back and front. The frame is covered with Kurshed's all over embroidered velvet in sky-blue ground, with silver stars over the surface. On the top, slightly on the right side, is a tuft of white satin, while a smoke-colored cow antique silver is mounted on a pin, and is seemingly in the act of jumping over the silver half-moon before it. A cloud-like trimming of silver gauze is interwoven with loops of silver ribbon, and the hair is filled with bunches of silver and white gauze lace, through which silver star-shaped ornaments on flexible stems dance and twinkle like real stars through a passing, misty cloud.

Worth's genius is illustrated in an evening robe of brocade and satin in pale salmon and drimé, adorned with pearls, embroidered net, duchess lace and lines of pearl beads. The peculiar feature consists in the upper portion of the back of train being trimmed over and down on each side, the end secured beneath pearl-tasseled bows of satin.

A Worth mantle in pearl white, brocaded with silver, is finished with chenille and silver-trimmed fringe. A rare robe, from Felix, is in two tones of plumé color—pale and a rich dark shade in velvet and brocade, with trimmings of lace and electric beads.

Instead of the time-honored orange-flower wreath, brides now wear the veil fastened with several large diamond or Rhin crystal pins, the orange flowers forming bouquets wherewith to loop the draperies, or adorn the corsage only.

The baby shall be in great favor this season; it will form the most beautiful ornament of certain ladies' dresses, and all dresses of lace, white or black, will have their wide shawl of ottoman moire, velvet and rich brocade.

Very great will be the furor for galleons, either of velvet or wool, signed with gold, silver or steel. Milliners are quite fond of them, and cover our bonnets and hats with them.

The lace dress, so fashionable for summer outdoor wear, is utilized for indoor dress this fall, and will be the dress of highest economy for mid-winter as well.

Hats and bonnets are to be this winter most fantastically extravagant. They are to have odd shapes borrowed from history, from fables, or even from the stage.

Trained dresses are de-vogue for occasions of the highest ceremony, but they are worn only by married women, or unmarried ones no longer young.

For children, the most popular dresses are the Mother Hubbard yoke and holokus dresses and plaited blouse-over-garments.

The "cow-jumped-over-the-moon" bonnet is perhaps one of the most striking of the season.

Decorative Notes.

Fancy little pin-cushions and needle-cases containing the most beautiful and tiny fan. Cut from card-board three circular pieces two inches in diameter, with a piece one inch and a quarter long and three-eighths of an inch wide, projecting from one side for the handle. Cover two of the card-board with blue velvet for the outside, and line one of them with silk of the same color as the velvet; also cover one side of the third piece of card-board with the same silk, and placing a layer of cotton smoothly between, blindstitch this piece firmly to the one covered only with velvet. Cut from white cashmere two smaller circular pieces to hold the needles; buttonhole the edge of each piece with blue silk and fasten them on the inside of one of the covers. Sew the circular part of the covers together three-eighths of an inch, at a point just opposite the handle, to serve as hinge, and tie around the handles when closed a tiny ribbon bow.

Handsome pictures shown at the Decorative Art Society's rooms are of dull gold silk material, in which corded coils are woven, a band of blue velvet for the outside, and lined one of them with silk of the same color as the velvet; also cover one side of the third piece of card-board with the same silk, and placing a layer of cotton smoothly between, blindstitch this piece firmly to the one covered only with velvet. Cut from white cashmere two smaller circular pieces to hold the needles; buttonhole the edge of each piece with blue silk and fasten them on the inside of one of the covers. Sew the circular part of the covers together three-eighths of an inch, at a point just opposite the handle, to serve as hinge, and tie around the handles when closed a tiny ribbon bow.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE HAND-ORGAN MAN'S LITTLE GIRL.

From nine in the morning till six at night. A weary march for the strongest feet. She trudges along, a pitiful sight. To be seen every day in the city street.

She is tired, and hungry, and cold, and wet. She trembles with wretchedness where she stands. But she knows if she falters a moment, she'll get a cruel, hard blow from the cruel hands.

Her tambourine feels as heavy as lead. She wearily shifts it from side to side. Her poor little knuckles are bruised and red. Her pale, sunken eyes show how much she has cried.

But she must keep step to the gayest tunes. With merry, quick fingers her tambourine. And watch for the crowd in the lane above. How soon they forget the sad face they have seen!

Oh, how do you think she feels when she sees, in the pleasant parks on a sunny day, The two of nurses, all taking their ease. With children who've nothing to do but play? "Who have nothing to do but play?" The thought!

She thinks and sighs, if she tries; Nor how such wonderful playthings are bought: The dolls that can walk and open their eyes! "Who have nothing to do but play?" It seems to her that such children are never alive. Not all her wildest, most beautiful dreams. A happiness greater than that could give.

O, children, who've nothing to do but play. And are always happy, do you know? The poor little children who work all day. And are hungry, and cold, and wet:—It is, in the Christmas St. Nicholas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TUTT'S PILLS.

25 YEARS IN USE. The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age! SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulders, Bile, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weakness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with a full dream, Highly colored urine, and Constipation.

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Another poor fellow used to follow his master as he wandered his devious way to the liquor saloon, and when he saw him going down the steps would spring before him and place his paws on his breast and tug at his coat and do everything but speak in his earnest endeavor to keep him from going in. Had not the dog by far the most sense of the two? It is thought a great affront to call a person "a dog." But one who knew and loved this faithful friend of the house said that in his view "this part of man was the dog in him." [Youth's Temperance Banner.]

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Loss of appetite, Nausea, costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulders, Bile, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weakness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with a full dream, Highly colored urine, and Constipation.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to restore the system to health. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to take on flesh, thus the system is nourished and the liver cleansed. The Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 Cents. Box 100.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE. GRAY HAIR OF WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application. This Dye is a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of order. Offices, 44 Murray St., New York.

A New Game for Children. We mention this game, which we believe has never appeared in print before, not only many may take part, but, like really good games, amusement and perhaps some instruction may be derived in playing it, and any number may play at the same time. Let us suppose that ten children decide to play this game of "Names." Each player is provided with a long slip of paper and a pencil, and if one of the players has a watch so much the better; if not a clock must be used. One commences by calling out: "Girls' names commencing with A; two minutes allowed." Each child then writes down all the girls' names that he or she can recollect, and at the expiration of the two minutes "time" is called. Then the oldest player reads from his or her slip all the names he or she has written down, say Amy, Annabel, Alice, Ann, Annie, Amanda, Aileen, etc. All the other players, as the names are read out, cancel any name read out. If, for instance, all have written Amy, all cancel Amy, and count one mark. Say six players have Annabel and four have not, each of the six count one mark, those who have not thought and written down Annabel get nothing for Annabel, and so on through the list. The object of the game is to teach the children all girls' and boys' names. When the marks have been allotted for all the names, the oldest player reads out and noted on each slip. The players then proceed in similar manner for all boys' names commencing with A, such as Alfred, Abel, Adam, Andrew, Arthur, etc. The game can be continued till all the letters of the alphabet are exhausted, but practically young players rarely care to "do" more than thirty sets, or fifteen letters consecutively. Various names crop up, and the memory is well exercised, and children generally vote it great fun. Any one introducing pet or fancy names, such as "Kitty" or "Faddy," etc., forfeits two marks, unless it be arranged that they be allowed. [Little Folks Magazine.]

DOG AND TEMPERANCE. One bitter cold day last winter policemen walking up and down in Fairmount Park saw a faithful dog sitting beside a child of four years, and the mother had left him to guard it, and had then gone away to forget all about it. Pitying the poor fellow they tried to call him off to a more sheltered place. But he would not move, nor would he suffer any one to touch the dog. How long he had been sitting there, the slivering faithful watcher was nearly frozen at his post, yet he would not desert. Finally he had dropped, and it was plain that he had become insensible; so human hands had him, pulling him into his arms, and he lay there, his little heart to restore him to life. If they could have given him a better master it would have been a double charity. If that dog could vote, do you think it would be on the side of prohibition?

Another poor fellow used to follow his master as he wandered his devious way to the liquor saloon, and when he saw him going down the steps would spring before him and place his paws on his breast and tug at his coat and do everything but speak in his earnest endeavor to keep him from going in. Had not the dog by far the most sense of the two? It is thought a great affront to call a person "a dog." But one who knew and loved this faithful friend of the house said that in his view "this part of man was the dog in him." [Youth's Temperance Banner.]

The Old and the New. The old-style pills! Who does not know what agony they caused—what woe? What walked the floor, you groaned, you sighed. And felt such awful pain inside. And the next day you felt so weak. You didn't want to move or speak. Now "Hercules' Pills" are so mild. They are not dreaded by a child. They do their work in painless way. And leave no weakness for next day. This proving what is of course. That gentle means are always best.

THE YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS. THE VOLUNTEER BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., send the celebrated EXERCISE BELT, and work on the BELT, and send on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kinds of troubles. Also, for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred in trying this belt. It is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Two crops of apples from one tree are recorded in the Maryland Appeal. It says that the apples are large, full-sized ones. The first crop of apples matured early in the season, and the tree then blossomed and bore the second crop. Now it has blossomed the third time, and some of the third crop of apples are well formed.

It is success the true test of merit, it is a settled fact that "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have no equal for the prompt relief of Coughs, Colds and Throat troubles.

For fifty years the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm of Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston, stands unrivaled for Colds and Consumption.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Swellings, Sprains, Soreness, Stiffness, Bruises, Frostitis, Burns, Scalds, And all other bodily aches and pains. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions to use.

BE NOT DECEIVED. DON'T BUY "ELECTRIC" OR "MAGNETIC" brands. The best external remedy is Benson's Caprine Plasters.

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY. Of all kinds of Best Make, and LOW PRICES. SAWMILL AND SHINGLE MACHINERY. Hoe Chisel Tooth Saws, etc.

ENGINE GOVERNORS. Iron-Working Tools, Crosby Steam Gages, ENGINES AND BOILERS OF ANY CAPACITY, ETC. TATUM & BOWEN, 25 West Main street, San Francisco, ap19-2018

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1884

The Record-Union is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 122 1/2 for 4s of 1907; 113 1/2 for 4 1/2s; sterling, \$4 81 3/4 85 1/2; 101 1/2 for 3s; silver bars, 108.

Silver in London, 59 3/4; consols, 104 1/4; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105 1/4; 123 1/2; 4 1/2s, 117.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 86 1/2 cents.

The suspension of work below the 2700-foot level at the north end Comstock mines is having an unfavorable effect on prices in San Francisco. The figures yesterday showed a reduction of 5c to 50c, as compared with Thursday morning.

The dynamite explosion at Stratford, N. H., Thursday night, killed two persons and wounded seven others.

Blaire left New York for Washington yesterday.

Irregularities are charged in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury Department.

Cleveland has declined an invitation to attend the carnival at Montreal.

The franchise bill was read a third time and passed in the English House of Lords yesterday. Munitions of war for China are being shipped from England.

Malignant diphtheria is causing serious mortality in Ontario.

M. Schenk has been elected President of the Swiss Confederation for 1885, and M. Douchet Vice-President.

The burning of a cotton mill at Farnsworth, Eng., yesterday, caused a loss of \$300,000.

During the past seven days 234 failures occurred in the United States and 25 in Canada. The five convicted polygamists were sentenced yesterday at Prescott, A. T., to both fine and imprisonment.

Salomon Torres and Jose M. Soto were executed yesterday at Salinas, Monterey county, for the murder of a Chinaman in the heart of town.

A house was burned at Lodi, San Joaquin county, Thursday night.

The night clerk of the Railroad Hotel at North Platte, Neb., shot himself Wednesday.

Rose Massey, the actress, has been granted a divorce from her husband.

Alex. R. Boteler, of West Virginia, has been appointed Pardon Clerk of the Department of Justice.

A falling floor at Geneva, N. Y., killed one man, fatally wounded one and bruised seven others.

Frank Pardo has been found guilty of murder at San Andreas, Calaveras county, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The strike of coal miners in Colorado is spreading into New Mexico.

R. T. Tackett, a pioneer of 1849, died yesterday in Sonoma.

The Irrigation Convention is still in session at Fresno.

A movement is on foot in Philadelphia to inculcate John McCullough in an asylum.

A fire at Breckenridge, Col., last evening, destroyed twenty buildings in the heart of town.

The postoffice at Joyful, Kern county, has been discontinued.

The execution of Wright Leroy, for the murder of Nicholas Skerrett in San Francisco, has been postponed until January 24.

THE CHRONICLE, THE RAILROADS, AND THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

If the political utterances of the San Francisco Chronicle had any weight with the public, it would not be its fault if the railroad corporations of the State should sooner or later change their present attitude of neutrality concerning the Senatorial contest. If the Chronicle was possessed of one tith of the political influence it arrogates to itself, its present efforts would force upon the railroads the alternative of an apparent public repudiation or the adoption of measures to defeat that species of injurious wrong. Among the fruits of the political victory won by the Republicans of this State in the November election is the choice of a United States Senator to succeed Hon. James T. Farley. The party in this State has many distinguished leaders, several of whom now aspire to the high office placed within their reach by its success. The public and private records of these gentlemen are thoroughly familiar to the seventy-nine members of the Legislature, upon whom devolves the constitutional prerogative of electing a Senator in Congress for this State. It is certainly doing no violence to fair and legitimate presumption to assume that the Republican majority in the Legislature, by reason of its intelligence and probity, is fully equal to the task of selecting from among the aspirants a worthy representative of this commonwealth in the highest councils of the nation. The Chronicle has essayed the task of establishing a journalistic dictatorship for the Republican party in this State.

The leading aspirants for Senatorial honors are ex-Senator A. A. Sargent and ex-Governor George C. Perkins. The Chronicle has singled out as the victim of malignant abuse and irresponsible vilification, ex-Senator Sargent. Its capacity for unspecific defamation and its genius for personal vilification will not be denied. Of its ability in this direction, Governor Perkins has already enjoyed an experience. During the campaign which resulted in his triumphant election as Governor of this State, he was the victim of the most unwarranted vilification and abuse that has ever disgraced journalism in this State. At that time the Chronicle was engaged in running an independent Chronicle party, which had its birth in the office of that journal, and which was designed to serve the part in a journalistic outfit of a political dard. Governor Perkins was accorded the vindication of a splendid popular majority, and the Chronicle, which had assailed him to its full capacity for vituperation and mendacity, experienced a corresponding repudiation. But egotism is forever blind to the full significance of rebuke, and notwithstanding its crushing and humiliating defeat, the Chronicle proceeded to incite a city charter for the city in which it is published, and it was rejected at a special charter election by a majority of 16,000 in a total vote of less than 20,000. These instances of popular repudiation were but preludes to a continuous line which have followed them up in rapidly recurring succession. In the municipal election held last month there were two candidates especially ob-

noxious to the Chronicle, and who had fallen heir to its malignant resentment. The one was Dr. C. C. O'Donnell, candidate for County Coroner; the other was J. F. Flynn, candidate for County Clerk. It is needless to say both were elected, the former by a majority so large as to give to his opponents the ludicrous appearance of having been literally snowed under. Illustrating the adage that "fools will enter in where angels fear to tread," the Chronicle obeys the promptings of an old and chronic malice toward ex-Senator Sargent, and, apparently unmindful of the consideration that its opposition to Sargent—if it can by any possibility be supposed to have any effect upon the result—will inure to the benefit of the only other candidate who possesses a reasonable chance of success, and whom it so recently denounced as guilty of every conceivable species of moral, political and civil crime. But, notwithstanding the insignificance of the Chronicle's utterances upon this or any other subject, its attempt to drag the railroad into participating in this Senatorial contest is noteworthy. Between high-minded, just, honorable and able men—men capable of serving the commonwealth efficiently, and according to all interests just and honorable treatment—the railroad companies can by no possibility have a choice. Happily no man sharing the sentiments of malignity professed by the Chronicle toward transportation interests, or who, if elected, would prostitute the office to any purposes of unreasoning hostility toward these interests, can receive an election to the position of United States Senator from this State. But the Chronicle is seeking to attach to the contest the significance of a general railroad issue, hoping by the defeat of the candidate it opposes to produce the appearance of a public repudiation of railroad interests, and a corresponding vindication of its own course. If this action on the part of the Chronicle could have any effect, it would be in the direction of forcing the railroad companies to considerations of self-respect and self-defense—to take effective measures to protect themselves against such a result. It has not been, and cannot be shown, that the selection of any one of the candidates will have the slightest influence in determining the course of national legislation on any question growing out of any real or pretended transportation issues. There is no sense in which the choice of a United States Senator from among the candidates now before the public involves the solution of any transportation problems. The Chronicle has not offered one word of evidence tending to establish the conclusion that any railroad issue enters into the contest either directly or remotely. It simply reiterates with stupid monotony the charge that the railroad corporations of the State are supporting Mr. Sargent's candidacy and demands his defeat at the hands of the Republican majority of the Legislature. By such indirect means it evidently hopes to produce the appearance of a public repudiation of the general course of the Chronicle, and a co-relative repudiation of railroad corporations. That its design in this is to force the railroads into active participation in the Senatorial fight is glaringly apparent, but not more apparent or obvious than that it will fail in this undertaking. The seventy-nine Republican members of the Legislature, upon whom will devolve the choice of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Farley, will make that choice from among the distinguished leaders of the Republican party, wholly uninfluenced by the course of the Chronicle in the premises. That paper has long since lost capacity to either injure or promote the political fortunes of men. It has experienced more frequent, more signal and more pronounced repudiation at the hands of this people than any other journal ever published within the borders of this commonwealth. There is no surer road to public confidence than to have earned its hostility, while its support is the certain calamitous precursor of political death.

INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS REGARDING OUR MAIL SERVICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General, to be presented by the President to Congress to-day, shows that the total expenditures for the postal service for the year ending June 30, 1884, was \$46,404,900 65, and the income \$43,338,127 08. That the outgoing was \$2,066,833 57 in excess of the revenue. In addition to this there are outstanding liabilities amounting to \$877,471 04, and there is credited to the Pacific Railroad Companies for service the sum of \$1,200,179 51. These make the cost of the service over the revenues of the department \$5,204,484 12. When the vast extent of the territory over which mail routes are maintained is considered, and the fact recalled that the charges for the home service is uniform regardless of distance or difficulties of transportation, it cannot be said that the excess of outgo is great. The theory upon which the postal service is conducted is not that of self-support. The most that has been aimed at is to make it as nearly independent as may be. With the reduction of postage and the extension and increase of mail lines, it might reasonably have been expected that the shortage would have been greater. The revenue for 1884 was \$2,170,565 53 less than that for 1883. But it is important to know that \$19,539 62 of the shortage is due to the payment of liabilities of previous years. Or, in other words, exclusive of the railroad credits the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, were \$47,224,560 27. There was paid to Postmasters \$968,436 41 more than in the previous year, or \$333,830 87 in excess of the appropriation made by Congress. This deficiency was unavoidable, because the law allows Postmasters to retain their compensation out of the proceeds of their office, before turning over the surplus to the Government. The Postmaster-General estimates the receipts for the ensuing fiscal year at \$51,272,820, and that the expenditures will be \$56,099,169 50, so that there will be a deficiency to be supplied by Congress of \$4,826,349.

Figures are exhibited in detail, and by comparison, to show that expectation has not been disappointed relative to the results of the lowering of the postage rate from three to two cents. The loss of revenue, when that factor is considered, and the regular increase of expenditure over income irrespective of the decreased rates,

also taken into account, has not been nearly so great as there was reason to have anticipated, while the experiment has shown that the reduced rate has greatly stimulated correspondence and led to a large substitution of sealed letters for open circulars and postal cards. It has resulted also in a great decrease in the number of insufficiently-prepaid letters deposited in letter-carrier Postoffices for mailing to other places, thus saving a great deal of trouble to Postmasters and great delay in the transmission of letters, to say nothing of the annoyance to both senders and receivers of letters.

The Postmaster-General is convinced of the wisdom and economy of the letter-carrier system, as increasing accuracy and thoroughness of delivery, diminishing the number of dead letters and diverting to the Postoffice many letters that would otherwise be delivered by private express and messengers. It also stimulates mail and local correspondence and increases the postage on the latter. It is recommended, and we think with wise force, that the carrier system be extended to permit aggregation of the population of several small communities situated near and contiguous to each other, to fill the requirement of 20,000 of population necessary to secure carrier service. This would enable the Department to abandon many small offices and to afford the people a better service, by far, than they now secure.

The free delivery service is now largely self-sustaining; it has proved a great aid to the Department and a great convenience to the people, and the popular voice will, therefore, fortify the recommendation of the head of the Department, that the people will be still more benefited by a reduction of local letter postage to one cent. On this topic the official says:

The reasons for such a reduction seem to me stronger than those presented for the reduction of postage on mail letters to two cents. Letters which are strictly local in character involve but comparatively little expense to the Department in their handling, and therefore the impression very generally prevails in cities where the free delivery has been put in operation that the present local rate of postage (two cents) is excessive; at least, that it is immoderate in comparison with the transmission by mail and delivery by carrier of a letter from New York to San Francisco for the same amount of postage. So far as known, the reduction of the rate on mail letters has met with great favor, and the public unhesitatingly believes that it should be the aim of a prosperous Government to reduce the rates of postage on mail matter whenever practicable. Considering, therefore, the very large revenue derived from the letter-carrier service during the past year, the time seems propitious for a reduction of the postage on local letters to one-half their present rate. It is an amendment that such a change would result in a very considerable increase in the number of letters mailed, and that the free-delivery revenue would not be so greatly impaired thereby as to prevent it from again reaching the present amount in a few years.

One recommendation by the Postmaster-General is in line with that made by his predecessor, and greatly interests the public. In many cities messenger companies do a large business in the speedy and prompt transmission of local letters, thus facilitating communication in business circles. The telephone and district messenger and letter-express companies are all of this order. The Postmaster-General holds that the public has a right to expect the same speed and promptness in the transmission and delivery of letters. He therefore urges the adoption of a special delivery stamp, to cost ten cents, and the affixing of which to a letter shall insure its reception by the party addressed as speedily as is possible after receipt at the office. To effect this he would, at all letter-carrier offices, have a number of messenger boys employed, as business should warrant. These special-delivery letters would be delivered by such immediately upon receipt. While the Postmaster-General does not refer to it, our recollection is that the former report of the Department advised that such delivery take place up to as late as an hour or 9 o'clock at night, and begin before usual breakfast hours. At least the idea was to carry it into as many of the twenty-four hours as is possible without the employment of a night force of clerks.

Still another recommendation is of especial interest to the public. It has been found that less than 6 per cent. of the letters conveyed exceed a half ounce in weight. It is recommended, therefore, that the unit of weight in rating letters be increased to one ounce. This would diminish the revenues but very little, and it is believed would be more than compensated by the increased postage on small packages, which heretofore sent as third or fourth class matter, would, in the event of the proposed change, be sealed and sent as first-class matter. Time would also be saved to employees in the service in examining unscaled packages with a view of detecting written matter, and would diminish the number of losses in small packages, since sealed matter is less liable to loss than that which is unscaled.

A CHANCE FOR PAP-SUCKERS.

Our Democratic friends, who have looked with "greenish" eyes upon the civil service reform law as cutting them short of the political rewards they hold to be their due, now that the cattle are once more at the crib and have a chance to fatten, must be gratified to learn that there are offices enough to go around without raising upon those protected by the civil service bill. There are, we are told, 80,000 appointments which may be used as "pays," and distributed as spoils. A Democratic House of Representatives can easily increase the roll by creating the necessity for several hundred clerks and Sergeants-at-Arms and a proper disposal of surplus revenue will increase the spoils places and give employment to five or six hundred bosses, contractors, foremen and the like, and twice as many workmen upon forts, rivers, roads and ships. Even Secretary Lincoln, of the War Department, comes to the aid of our hungry neighbors, and reports that in the office of the Adjutant-General are very valuable regimental rolls that have, by constant handling for twenty-four years, in procuring information mainly in pension cases, become almost destroyed, and that it is absolutely necessary that more than one hundred thousand of them be entirely recopied at once. This work, it is estimated, will take the constant labor of one hundred skilled men for at least three years. The Adjutant-General urges that a suitable force be provided for restoring these records, as the work cannot be done with his present force engaged in answering calls from the Pension

Office, and Secretary Lincoln concurs in his recommendation. Inasmuch as the recommendation comes from a Republican administration the Senate will hardly interpose objection, and hence the thing may be considered settled, and a hundred brave Democratic clerks are as good as provided for the next three years. No, that is error—for the next four years, for they will be greater fools than one would dare suggest if, once installed, they do not find it impossible to complete the task in less than four years.

A STRANGE COMMENTARY.

Referring to the raids of Oklahoma Payne and his fanatical followers, over whom this desperado exercised such a strong influence, the Secretary of War, in his report, says: "Information received at the War Department indicates that the present leader of these intruders is an adventurer who has found a profitable source of money-making in organizing colonies to go into the Territory. As I have heretofore stated, the only penalty for the offense committed by him and those whom he defends in joining these colonies, is the fine which may be imposed under Section 2148 of the Revised Statutes, and the fine cannot be collected; and I renew my recommendation that an amendment of the statute be made to provide for imprisonment, as it is believed that such a punishment would prevent his vexatious raids, and save a very large expenditure now incurred in the movement of troops employed in executing the law." Probably never before in the history of the country has the head of a department of the Government been called upon to move Congress to enact a law intended solely to defeat the vicious aims of one man, who defied the statutes and the army, and laughed at the power of the Government to prevent his depredations. A few days ago Payne fell dead. But the remarks of the Secretary apply to the lieutenant of Payne, who is quite as much a rascal as was his late principal. There are some six hundred members of the fanatical gang, who will consider Payne's spirit as still leading them. Singular as it may seem, there are large numbers of people in the United States who maintain that these rascals are in the right, and that the Indians occupying the Indian Territory, guaranteed to them by the solemn deed and treaty of the Government, have no rights the white man is bound to respect. It is, indeed, a sad commentary upon the ideas entertained by many people of what law and liberty are, that the War Department has been driven, in resistance of false sentiment and in repulsion of raids born of it, to establish a new military district—the District of Oklahoma—the sole purpose of which act is to prevent a recurrence of the unlawful acts of this class of "liberalists" foster and commit.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

There is at this time serious business depression throughout the country. But it is not of the panicky order. It is the legitimate fruit of overproduction in the first instance and vicious assaults upon capital in the second. The latter will be disputed, though it is capable of demonstration. No amount of writing will cure the evil all now realize. No amount of bemoaning the situation will avail. No speculations upon causes will serve any purpose except to make us wiser in the future. The present is sufficient for to-day, and the duty of the present is to economize without that excess of retrenchment that brings distress; to cultivate forbearance, and do what we may to bear each others burdens; to seek for new industries to replace those permanently crippled, and to turn our attention to development of neglected resources. There is no reason to apprehend long-continued stagnation, nor great distress; but business is sufficiently crippled to demand wise economy and carefulness in movement, but by no means relaxation of energy. It is at such times as the present that the demand is most pressing for vigor as well as for caution.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Fichte's Science of Knowledge. A Critical Examination. By Charles C. Briggs & Co. Chicago: C. C. Briggs & Co. Sacramento: C. C. Briggs & Co. \$1.25; 1 vol., 8vo.

This long and to the same class known as Griggs' Philosophical Classics, which includes Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason" and Schelling's "Transcendental Idealism." The present volume presents a very attractive and succinct statement of the original argument of Fichte. The treatment is in the light of the acknowledged results of philosophic inquiry, and is intended to present an independent estimate of merits and deficiencies. The author very properly considers the man, presenting Fichte to us as one of the marvelous minds. Before entering upon the subject of Fichte, Everett finds a deep spirit of reverence and docility. This Fichte claimed mastery only as he realized his own strength and the weakness of those around him. He early manifested the passion of the orator, and while herding geese upon the plains would have had him in the parish church. This helped him to lead and led to his being put in the way of an education. He was heroically a self-disciplinarian, and while yet a mere lad, denied himself indulgence in all that gratified his taste and led him to a place in the faculty of Jena. But, from precisely the same cause, he lost his place as his treatment created jealousies and published him as a revolutionist. Pupils under his tutelage were fortunate, indeed, for, as Dr. Everett puts it, "he was an ideal professor—his philosophical lectures were profound, original and full of life. He had a steady ambition to preach, and this was first manifested in Sunday lectures that proved great helps to students and were enthusiastically received." His first acquaintance with a superior mind was formed when he met Kant at Konigsberg. His philosophy satisfied his spirit in the product of what he regards as a gospel of joy and peace. While yet a tutor he began the study of Kant. Kant's "Reason" touched him deeply. His first work was entitled "Attempt at a Critique of Kant's Philosophy," and so forth. He had a steady ambition to preach, and this was first manifested in Sunday lectures that proved great helps to students and were enthusiastically received.

"Fifty Soups" is the title of a neat book by Thomas J. Murray, giving half a hundred approved recipes for making soups, and soup stock. It is from the press of White, Stokes & Allen, New York, and is for sale by C. S. Houghton and by C. A. Sawtelle, Sacramento.

A very pleasant novel-telling of love, adventure, life and sea adventures is "Jack's Courtship," by W. Clark Russell. It is published by Harper Bros., New York, and is for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

"The Interior" is the name of a new monthly journal "devoted to agriculture, manufacturing, the family and the general interests of California," and is published at Stockton by E. C. Arnold & C. O. Cummings.

"The Santa Clara Valley" is the title of a monthly journal published in large quarto form by L. S. Foote, at San Jose. It is devoted to horticulture and viticulture, and has reached its ninth number.

The Society for Political Education (4 Morton street, New York), has published in pamphlet form an essay by E. M. Shepley upon the comparative history and service of States and cities.

The December number of "Our Little Ones and the Nursery" bristles all over with interesting and instructive stories for the wee ones at home. [Russell Publishing Company, Boston.]

The Mary Jane Papers, already noticed as a new and amusing book for girls, written and illustrated by the author, is for sale by C. A. Sawtelle, Sacramento.

have been less the official, and thus the former might have been saved to the University. Fichte went to Berlin and followed a professorship and published a popular exposition of his system, and in succeeding years followed his great works. Everett constantly compares Fichte to Carlyle. Both were terrible prosecutors of the follies of their age, and brought to bear the weaknesses of civilization with unmerciful force. After the war with France he gave, in 1807, the celebrated lectures to the German people that won him his warmest place in the German heart, for he pointed to a noble future, lifted up the fainting, and outlined the possibilities for Germans, and for the first time he was a recognized leader of men, and the great ambition of his life was gratified.

Professor Everett's volume takes up first: Problems Considered in Relation to Kant, and next, Problems Considered in Relation to Fichte; the Not-Me and Its Relation to the Antinomy of the Not-Me; the Deduction of Perception and Other Mental Processes; the Deduction of the World of Objects, and its relation to the Activity of the I; Transition to Ontology; Comparison with Schopenhauer and Hegel. Everett concludes with Herbart, that this man who held that all being is knowledge—not subjective, but objective knowledge, and that existence, through which all individual consciousness exists—this man, who ridiculed the Spinoza doctrine that involved, as he held, the absurdity of a plurality of beings, independent of the thought; this man gave to philosophy a new problem, the problem of "The I," that he gave to it a new method, that of thesis, antithesis, and synthesis and that he gave to it a new ideal of unity of principle and result. He sought to restore to philosophy its old meaning, to make it a lore of wisdom rather than of mere knowledge; a power in the life, more truly than a speculation of the thought. Dr. Everett's work has been well done, and presents Fichte in a light that must greatly aid readers of that philosopher.

FIFTY YEARS OF LONDON LIFE: MEMOIRS OF A MAN OF THE WORLD. By Edmund Yates. New York: Harper & Bros. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.

A readable book, by a popular novelist. It is largely anecdotal, and includes many interesting letters, to wit, from the most famous and often a very amusing insight into literary and club life in London, and some charming glimpses of the private life of notable literary men. The book is full of the most interesting portions to us have been those in which Mr. Yates treats of matters relating wholly to his personality. We do not, however, include in our list those portions of the book which relate his experiences with the literary lights of the day. But in, indeed, most that relates solely to himself, Mr. Yates deals with incidents and quantities—things he even goes to the amusing extreme of telling us of his passing the stage of juvenile ailments, and shares not the triviality of a carbuncle on his neck, which delayed his marriage. And here let it be noted, he fails to tell us whom he married, save that she was a young lady, who, he fell desperately in love, though he dedicated the book to his wife in warmest terms of praise. The volume gives us a very interesting glimpse of the life of a staff correspondent, editor and literary man. It is full of anecdotes and flashes of wit, and is altogether a very enjoyable volume.

PRESERVATION ISLAND, OR, THE ROBINSON CRUSOE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Douglas Fraser. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Sacramento: C. S. Houghton & Co. \$1.50. Illustrated.

Of all the absurd books of castaway adventures this one is the completest success. The author says:

In all works of the Robinson Crusoe type, the wreck is always told of the power of dry and preserved, and the days for rafting the same ashore calm and pleasant. This unfortunate and in such accessories, and his story proves the limitless ingenuity and invention of man, and portrays the adventures and achievements of a castaway, who, thrown ashore almost literally naked upon a desert isle, is able by the use of his brain, the skill of his hands, and the knowledge of the common arts and sciences, to far surpass the achievements of all his predecessors, and to surround himself with all the comforts of power and science utterly beyond the reach of his prototype, who had his wreck as a reward from which to draw his miserable sustenance.

The story is well told, and as a burlesque is admirable. The things the castaway accomplished in the way of building defenses, discovering mines, working a pump, casting cannon, manufacturing powder, guns and pistols, submarine apparatus, navigating the air, etc., exceed the most prodigious flights of fancy of all the castaways surpassed only by the heroes of Jules Verne. A NATURALIST'S RAMBLES ABOUT HOME. By Charles C. Abbott. New York: D. Appleton & Co. San Francisco: C. A. Sawtelle & Co.

A most interesting and instructive octavo, plainly, simply written, without any affectation, indeed with somewhat too much of modesty. It is one that introduces us to the mysteries of natural history, and reveals to us the life, habit, anatomy and economy of the nature of mammals in general and all manner of living creatures in particular to our own country along the middle Atlantic seaboard. We esteem this an admirable book to put into the hands of one in whom it is desired to awaken an interest in the study of natural history.

MAGAZINES, ETC. Cassell & Co., 739 and 741 Broadway, New York, have issued the handsomest illustrated catalogue seen this year. It is large quarto in size, thick, and contains extra fine colored paper, with a blue paper cover, embellished by a dainty border, a picture in itself. Nearly every page of the catalogue bears a handsome illustration, and some of them more than one. The catalogue is sent on receipt of 10 cents to any one ordering it, and is worth many times the price as specimens of art.

From C. A. Sawtelle, Sacramento, we have Susan B. Siddons' "Heavenly" poems of pancies illustrated by the compiler. The selections are all from popular modern poets, and are printed on sheets cut to represent a page and held together by a knot of ribbon. A handsome and economical present. It is published by White, Stokes & Allen, New York.

A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, have revised the fourth part of Storrs' English Dictionary, being issued in Harper's Franklin Square Library Series, at 25 cents per part. Also "Face to Face, a Fact in Seven Fables," by R. E. Franklin. Price 15 cents. Also "The Mistake of the South," edited by M. E. Braddon. Sold at 20 cents.

"Grandfather Licksingle" by R. W. Cassell is the title of a strained humorous work from the press of the John W. Lovell Company, New York. It is a series of anecdotes, satiriques, lectures and observations by a man and held together by a knot of ribbon. A handsome and economical present. It is published by White, Stokes & Allen, New York.

The Southern Cultivator and Dixie Farmer," published at Atlanta, Georgia, is probably the oldest and leading agricultural paper in the South. It was established in 1839, and is a very ably conducted and thoroughly instructive journal in all departments to which it is devoted.

"Fifty Soups" is the title of a neat book by Thomas J. Murray, giving half a hundred approved recipes for making soups, and soup stock. It is from the press of White, Stokes & Allen, New York, and is for sale by C. S. Houghton and by C. A. Sawtelle, Sacramento.

A very pleasant novel-telling of love, adventure, life and sea adventures is "Jack's Courtship," by W. Clark Russell. It is published by Harper Bros., New York, and is for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

"The Interior" is the name of a new monthly journal "devoted to agriculture, manufacturing, the family and the general interests of California," and is published at Stockton by E. C. Arnold & C. O. Cummings.

"The Santa Clara Valley" is the title of a monthly journal published in large quarto form by L. S. Foote, at San Jose. It is devoted to horticulture and viticulture, and has reached its ninth number.

The Society for Political Education (4 Morton street, New York), has published in pamphlet form an essay by E. M. Shepley upon the comparative history and service of States and cities.

The December number of "Our Little Ones and the Nursery" bristles all over with interesting and instructive stories for the wee ones at home. [Russell Publishing Company, Boston.]

The Mary Jane Papers, already noticed as a new and amusing book for girls, written and illustrated by the author, is for sale by C. A. Sawtelle, Sacramento.

SAMUEL JELLY,
No. 422 J street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware.
THE BEST WORK FOR THE LEAST MONEY.
Manufacturing & Repairing a Specialty.
48-3pm

C. S. HOUGHTON,
No. 615 J street, between Sixth and Seventh. : : : : Sacramento,
WHOLESALE BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
—DEALER IN—
Christmas and Holiday Goods!
My stock is now ready for the inspection of the Trade. It has never been so large, varied and attractive, and low in price, as now. Dealers are cordially invited to call and examine my line of goods.
66-3p

Diamonds! Watches! Jewelry!
KLUNE & FLOBERG,
No. 428 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL AND SELECT LINE OF
HOLIDAY GOODS!
CONSISTING OF JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
A great many of the styles are entirely new and unique. All goods sold at the most reasonable prices.
42-3p
C. A. Sawtelle's
Bookstore and
News Depot.
TOYS! 708 and 710 J street.

J. G. DAVIS, 411 H st., Sacramento.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FURNITURE, CARPETS, Etc.
Country orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.
63-3p

NEW GOODS! STYLISH GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!
JUST IN STOCK.
Five Carloads of Assorted Furniture!
I can quote the Lowest Price on every line. Get my prices, and compare them with any other House before you buy. Come to my store, and you will find goods and prices that will astonish you.
JOHN BREUNER,
Nos. 604, 606 and 608 K STREET. : : : : SACRAMENTO
49-3p

H. WACHHORST,
Leading Jeweler of Sacramento.
Agent and Direct Importer of the Celebrated PATEK PHILIPPE & CO. WATCHES—THE BEST IN THE WORLD. SIGN: THE TOWN CLOCK.
No. 315 J street (north side). : : : : between Third and Fourth, Sacramento.
42-3p

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT!
BICYCLES BY ALL MAKERS.
IN PLACES HEREBY.
THEY ARE THE FOREMOST.
YOU KNOW BEYOND A DOUBT.
COME AND LOOK THEM OVER.
LOOK AT THEM.
EACH COLUMBIA EXPERT.
EACH TO STAND A TEST.
BRANARD F. SMITH & CO.,
Agricultural Implements and Vehicles, 911 and 913 Second st., Sacramento. 923-3pm
DIAMONDS
JEWELRY.
FOR HOLIDAY.
No. 628 J st.,
W. B. MILLER. 42-3p
WATCHES
SILVERWARE
PRESENTS.
Near Seventh.

W. D. COMSTOCK,
Nos. 501 and 503 K street, Sacramento.
NEW STYLES IN
Secretaries, Library Cases, Combination Wardrobes, Sideboards!
MAHOGANY, ASH AND WALNUT CHAMBER SETS.
46-3pm

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.,
—IMPORTERS OF—
HARDWARE!
BLACKSMITHS'
MACHINISTS'
TOOLS AND SUPPLIES
A FULL LINE OF
Sporting Goods
SHOTGUNS, RIFLES,
Fishing Tackle,
ETC., ETC.
Sacramento.....and.....San Francisco.
Jail-1f
To Print is one thing. To Print well is another thing.
—THE—
Valley Press
STEAM POWER PRINTING OFFICE,
No. 327 J STREET
(North side, bet. Third and Fourth.)
FOUNDED IN 1868 BY E. G. JEFFERIES.
Jail-1f-18 H. A. WEAVER, Proprietor.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.
Established A. D. 1822.
Authorized Capital.....\$10,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....5,000,000
H. M. NEWHALL & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS
For Pacific Coast
S. TRYON, Agent.
Office, Capital Woolen Mills, 823 J street, SACRAMENTO. 62-3pm

SACRAMENTO
The Business Training School of the Pacific Coast. Graduates assisted in obtaining employment. Send for the College Journal. Address, E. G. ATKINSON, Sacramento, Cal.
Send for "Interest Made Easy." Price, 50 cents.
WOODBURN & BARNES
(Successors to E. L. Billings & Co.),
No. 417 K Street, between Fourth & Fifth, Sacramento

WEATHER REPORT.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE,
SACRAMENTO, December 5, 1884.

Place observed.	Barom.	Ther.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	State of sky.	Time of day.
Tatoom.	30.25	45	W.	10	11	Cloudy	10:10
Colusa.	30.25	45	W.	10	11	Cloudy	10:10
Colusa.	30.25	45	W.	10	11	Cloudy	10:10
Colusa.	30.25	45	W.	10	11	Cloudy	10:10
Colusa.	30.25	45	W.	10	11	Cloudy	10:10
Colusa.	30.25	45	W.	10	11	Cloudy	10:10
Colusa.	30.25	45	W.	10	11	Cloudy	10:10
Colusa.	30.25	45	W.	10	11	Cloudy	10:10
Colusa.	30.25	45	W.	10	11	Cloudy	10:10
Colusa.	30.25	45	W.	10	11	Cloudy	10:10

Maximum temperature, 62.5; minimum, 40.5.
AMTS A. BARRETT,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Sacramento Tivoli—Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Knights of Honor—Monday.
Potters—Funeral notice.
Privileges for the Turner Christmas ball.
City of the Valley Lodge, K. T.—This evening.
I. O. O. F.—Funeral notice.
Washington Lodge, F. and A. M.—Funeral.
Sacramento Community, K. T.—This evening.
Foresters' Masquerade—January 8, 1885.

Auctions.

By Bell & Co.—At 10 A. M. to-day.
By Bell & Co.—At 2 and 7 P. M. to-day.
By Sherburn & Smith—December 10th.

Business Advertisements.

For Sale—Capital stock.
St. Louis Market—Eleventh and H streets.
Fine ranch for sale.
Elegant Christmas goods—M. R. Beard & Co.
W. L. Connelley, Co.—Wholesale druggists.
Kirk, Rogers & Co.—Wholesale druggists.
The "Geary" Candy Store—A. Walter.
Wanted—A young lady.
Mechanics Store—Reed bankrupt stock.
Red House—Boots and shoes.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT ITEMS.—In Department

One of the Superior Court yesterday Ah Stuey was tried on a charge of burglary, in entering the residence of J. W. Wilson several months ago, with intent to steal. It was in evidence yesterday that he was found in the house, but had not appropriated anything. He is a well-looking, clean-shaven, and apparently a little excited. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. In the case of Sing Hwa, a female from the Florsy Land, brought back to the city from Portland, Ore., some time since on a charge of grand larceny, the prosecution has been deferred from bringing the case to trial through the absence of the prosecuting witness. Yesterday Ah Bong, owner of the woman, having a charge against him, was brought into court and put under oath to tell where the woman was. He testified that she left for China by the last steamer, and Wong Ah Gah declared that he knew nothing as to her whereabouts. The Court, having a suspicion that they knew more than they had testified, and that the woman was still in the State, put them under \$500 bonds to appear hereafter as witnesses, and in the event of their failure to give bonds they were ordered to be locked up. Ah Bong, being cook at a prominent hotel, an effort was made to secure the bond for him immediately. The case of the People vs. Horace Stevens was continued, owing to the absence of an important witness, represented to be sick in bed at Stockton.

CONCLUSION OF THE TRIALS.—The second annual field trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, which have been held during the week a few miles from White Rock, came to a conclusion yesterday morning, and those who had been in attendance returned to the city in the afternoon. It was the unanimous expression that they had passed the time very agreeably, and that some excellent work done by the fine dogs contesting and were sanguine that the trials would prove beneficial to those who delight in the dog and gun. The only thing that was not fully satisfactory was the scarcity of birds, but that only necessitated the expenditure of a little more time. The result of the trials, which were contested for after the puppy stakes, was in favor of General Cosby's Bow, Jr., who was awarded first prize, \$100. J. M. Bassford, Jr.'s Beauty Queen, F. E. E. Anz's Aida divided the second and third prizes—\$50 and \$25.

BOND FILED.—George E. Kuchler, County Treasurer, filed his official bond with the County Recorder yesterday, in the sum of \$100,000, with the following sureties, viz.: F. H. L. Weber, Jacob Stortz, Jacob Keiser, Christ Wahl, Frederick Appel, John Rider, John Conran, M. Fay, Peter Newman, B. C. Dwyer, John Keiser, R. S. Carey, Frank Rubenstein, Rudolph Weber, George Sermonet, A. Meister, G. Politz, J. Brenner, Wm. Guterberger, George E. Duden, George Schrod, Wm. Heitron, G. L. Simmons, F. Kummerfeldt, M. Miller, J. Weisel, John Ochsner, Charles Wells, S. W. Butler, Lee Stanley, W. L. Wise, C. P. Massey, J. F. Freeman, Sid Eldred, Jacob Gerbert, Charles Schwartz, John Ryan, John C. Devine, Joseph Fritz, J. R. Webster, John Watt, John Doyle, Daniel W. Jones, George, John M. Milliken and G. L. Clarke.

THE WOUNDED BURGALAR.—Edmund Shay, the supposed burglar, who was shot about 12 o'clock Thursday night by watchman Oughton, was suffering much pain yesterday in his nerves and muscles, but was able to sit up. The wound was probed by the city physician, but the bullet, which lodged somewhere near the spine, could not be found. Shay denies that he stole the clothing found in his possession, and asserts that some one else gave the property to him. Yesterday morning Shay was arrested on suspicion four men whom he found together at Second and K streets, two of whom he had seen in Shay's company Thursday afternoon, not far from the building a room in which was robbed.

THE AMENDMENTS.—The following is the vote on the constitutional amendments voted for at the recent election, as shown by the official canvass of the Secretary of State: Amendment No. 1 (giving water or gas companies privilege of using streets for laying pipes, on condition that the city regulate prices); For, 149,283; against, 7,363. Amendment No. 2 (providing for the publication by the State of all textbooks to be used in the public schools); For, 145,017; against, 1,186. Amendment No. 3 (providing that no Board of Equalization shall allow to be assessed above its face value any deed of trust or mortgage, solvent credit or money); For, 128,371; against, 27,364.

SUMMER POST.—The following officers were elected by Summer Post, No. 3, G. A. R., Thursday night: Post Commander, J. R. Skinner; Senior Vice Commander, G. B. Corwin; Junior Vice Commander, A. S. Hopkins; Quartermaster, H. Bennett; Surgeon, J. R. Laine; O. D., D. Laine; W. H. O. G. H. H. Scribner. Delegates to Department Encampment—J. F. Sheehan, I. S. Moore, G. W. Ficks, P. W. Wise and Philander Dodge. Alternates—C. H. F. E. G. H. A. S. Hopkins, G. B. Corwin, Frank A. Smith and Dr. J. R. Laine.

IMPROVEMENTS.—C. M. Campbell has erected an addition to the rear of his store at No. 409 K street. It is 20 by 60 feet, and cost \$4,000. The structure is two stories with basement, the upper story divided into fifteen rooms, all nicely finished. The contract work was done by William Ryan, with A. A. Cook architect.

ELITE THEATER.—Saturday evening, December 6th, the greatest combination of stars ever seen in Sacramento, Kelly and Watson, Black Magicians, don't fail to see them.

TO-DAY, twenty-five dozen ladies' French kid gloves ("Princess of Wales"), three button, open shades, 39 cents; two-button (same kind), 10 cents per pair. Red House.

COME and examine the prices in our Millinery Department; you will be astonished to see how low you now can purchase hats, plumes, ornaments, etc. Red House.

MILITARY NOTES.

Synopsis of Suggestions as to Legislation—Regimental Encampments.

The topic of conversation in military circles, the past week or two, has been the probable results of the convention which met in San Francisco December 1st. The attendance at that meeting from the outside brigades was very light, owing to the uncertainty as to when, where and how it was to be held, and it was developed during the session that the San Francisco officers knew as little about the matter as those from the interior. However, the outcome, we believe, will be more beneficial than the most sanguine expected. The formation of a State officers' association, if properly carried out, will be a great benefit. It will in fact unite all the State officers in the same ratio that boards of officers unite the various companies of regiments and battalions, and the interchange of ideas will make the meetings a good school for instruction, more particularly for the officers of unattached companies, and these companies should see to it that a representative from each is present at all meetings.

A number of proposed amendments to the codes were submitted to the Judiciary and Legislative Committee, to be examined and reported on at the next general meeting of officers, which is to be held at the First Regiment armory in San Francisco, December 15, 1884. Prominent among the amendments are the following: The idea of having an armory in San Francisco that will accommodate the entire Second Brigade, and also that the State may own the armory of the First Artillery Regiment, making the Adjutant General of California Brigadier, instead of Major-General; the election of Brigadier-Generals by the field and line officers of the respective brigades, instead of their appointment by the Governor as now; a change in material of uniforms, which will enable companies to greatly decrease the cost of their uniforms; a law providing that a law providing that the annual target practice may take place at any time during the month of September, at the option of the respective companies. This will enable companies to have separate days to shoot, instead of compelling all to shoot on the same day, and the Inspector of Rifle Practice can thus superintend the practice of all.

An amendment was also proposed to reduce the minimum number of privates in cadet companies from forty to thirty, and to allow these companies one-half the allowance of regulars instead of one-third. A special committee, consisting of all the Inspectors of Rifle Practice and Lieutenants Colonel Ranlett of the Fifth Battalion, was appointed to suggest measures for target practice. The matter of changing the law relative to Courts-martial, so that upon the recommendation of Captains of companies may be dishonorably discharged, met with the unanimous approval of the Convention. An amendment was also introduced to compel all staff officers to undergo an examination before commissions are issued, and was commented upon favorably. If carried out it will result in having officers on the various staffs who will understand something of the duties of their respective positions, and thereby increase the respect of the public generally for the National Guard. Chaplains and Chaplains will probably be exempted from examination, as it would in the first place be difficult to get a Board of military officers who would be competent to examine a Surgeon in surgery or a Chaplain in theology—the latter especially. And secondly, the two officers mentioned are not expected to know much about military matters, but all other staff officers are.

If the State should purchase an armory in San Francisco and Sacramento, it could secure itself by deducting the amount now paid by companies for armory rent from their quarterly allowance, until such time as the armories were paid for, and they would then be the property of the State without having cost anything.

The matter of increasing the allowance to cadet companies is a necessity, as at present they do not receive more than enough to pay armory rent, and have to beg the public for money wherever they purchase uniforms. If the allowance is not increased, better abolish these companies entirely.

There is not much doing in local military circles at present, outside of the weekly drills; and this reminds us that an amendment should be introduced to compel all uniformed companies of the National Guard throughout the State to drill weekly in future.

The city companies will have a battalion drill on the 17th of this month. The new roll of Company E is nearly completed, and it is expected that this company will make rapid strides in drill as soon as they get their uniforms straightened out.

Armory Hall Association has it in contemplation to build a gallery on the north end of the main hall, with an entrance by the rear door, to the armories of Companies A and E. It will be so arranged that the band can have its quarters there when playing for balls or concerts. The officers' quarters will all be fitted up in better style, and donations of paintings and engravings representing military subjects will be thankfully received for the purpose of decorating the walls. Portraits of general officers—field, staff and line—will be hung on the walls, the floor will be carpeted or painted, and the quarters generally made more inviting and comfortable.

COUNTY HOSPITAL REPORT.—Dr. G. A. White, Superintendent of the County Hospital, reports as follows for the month of November: Number of patients in hospital November 1st, 135; admitted during the month, 77; born, 1; died, 2; discharged, 64; remaining, 147; meals furnished destitute applicants, 490. Those who died were Rosa Fisher, a native of Maryland, aged 35 years; and Henry Wilson, a native of Missouri, aged 42 years. The expenses of the hospital were: For salaries, \$710; subsistence and merchandise, \$1,017 53; wood, \$1,309 73. Total, \$3,037 26.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board met yesterday, all the members present. A large number of demands were read and allowed. Mr. Christy moved that the Board pass on read and contract bills, and that the Auditor draw the warrants in rotation as bills were filed. Mr. Blair amended, so that the bill of C. F. Peterson, for labor benefited by it, be considered and paid first. Carried. The original motion was then adopted. After reading the reports of county officers, as to fees received, etc., the Board adjourned.

POLICE COURT.—In the Police Court yesterday the case of John Connor, for obtaining property under false pretenses, was continued until the 5th instant. The case of E. J. Doherty, for receiving stolen property, was struck from the calendar, the Grand Jury having investigated the case and found the defendant innocent. The case of Pat. Harrett's case of misdemeanor was continued until the 10th. P. Cammings and H. M. Stowe, for having been drunk, were sentenced to 24 hours each in the city prison.

A POWERFUL REMEDY.—While so many diseases are described as cures, it is not until they are occasionally some remedy brought on the market, which is bona fide what it purports to be. One of the latter class is Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron, manufactured by F. H. H. & Co., at 357 Clay street. The three components of this remedy form the tonic for the blood, food for the brain, strength for the nerves, and form a nutritive and invigorator of the entire system. Well-known chemists and medical men attest the value of the preparation, and the thousands who have benefited by it give the best testimony of its worth. All those suffering from ailments of the nerves and head, headache and loss of strength, should not fail to make daily use of this powerful remedy.

BRIEF NOTES.

There were no arrests made by the police yesterday.

Eight carloads of tea got East on special time this morning.

Two carloads of immigrants arrived from San Francisco.

The steamer Varuna arrived yesterday from the upper Sacramento with grain.

Twenty-eight car-loads of beef cattle passed through to San Francisco yesterday from Camp Halleck, Nev.

The railroad company have commenced the work of stockpiling hay in this city with wood for the winter, bringing it from Truckee.

The Forsters will give their second annual masquerade at Armory Hall on Monday, 1885. Subscription lists are now in the hands of members.

A "character" of the city, Mark Wolff, familiarly known as "Wolf," the bell-ringer, died at the County Hospital on Thursday of pneumonia.

Sophia Farewell has been granted in divorce from John Farewell, and the right to resume her maiden name.

The noon train from San Francisco was delayed an hour in its arrival here, having been detained by detentions to other trains which it had to meet.

California and Unity Lodges, K. of H., will give a social at Grangers' Hall, Tenth and J streets, on Monday, December 9th.

Grand Dictator W. H. Barnes will deliver an address.

A ranch team had a lively runaway yesterday morning from Front and K streets to Second, through Second to L, up to Fourth, and then to W, where they were lost sight of.

Turton & Knox, having completed the work on the north levee for which they had the contract, will proceed to raise the railroad track for a mile beyond Brighton, on a contract with the city.

The funeral of the late Hon. A. D. Patterson will take place from St. Paul's Church at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

This was the funeral of the late Hon. A. D. Patterson at 9:45 this morning.

The devil-driving on I street, second series, will be concluded this morning. Last evening the exercises were suspended on account of rain.

A "Subscriber" wants to know what the Grand Jury did with the gambling matter. It is understood that the jury heard evidence relative to the gambling in Sacramento, but they have not reported as yet upon the subject.

A rumor was prevalent in the city yesterday that the railroad company intended to close its shops at Sacramento this evening. It was a rumor without foundation, as no such orders from headquarters have been received here.

A man who had been working for the railroad company at Cape Horn was brought to the Railroad Hospital yesterday morning, suffering from concussion of the chest and side and injury to the hip bone, caused by a fall on the previous day.

Governor Stanford has pardoned Wm. Fleming, sentenced to State Prison from Solano county in 1881, for an assault on murder, and to serve a term of seven years.

The pardoned man was a member of the Prison Directors, because of the prisoner's being incurably ill of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Yesterday morning the clerk of the weather imparted variety to the day by being furnished by introducing a strong and exceedingly cold northerly breeze, which felted though it came direct from the Arctic regions, and until noon made overcast very desirable for those who were exposed to it.

Officer Murray came up from San Jose yesterday afternoon to get Emma Delville, who was arrested here on Thursday by officers Sullivan and Evans on a dispatch accusing her of embezzlement. There is also a bench warrant against her for having failed to appear as a witness at the trial of a case in San Jose.

The communication in yesterday morning's Record-Union from "Toll Gate" caused some talk among citizens relative to the purchasing by the county of the American river bridge, which is in the latter part of abolishing toll over it. The Supervisors will probably act in the premises when the franchise of the owners of the structure expires, which will not be for about two years.

THE MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.—The California Museum Association met last night, Rev. H. H. Rice presiding, R. T. Devlin acting as Secretary. The Committee on Laws, by its Chairman, George Armstrong, reported a code of laws for the society, and explained what its status would be under State laws. The report was read, acted on by section, warmly debated and finally amended and adopted. The association then proceeded to its first election of officers, which was spirited. D. Lubin, after repeated declarations, was unanimously elected President. Ray was elected secretary, and much debate over declarations, nominations for Directors were closed and the vote resulted in the following: W. Armstrong, John Stephens, J. A. Woolson, C. K. McClatchy, C. E. Grunsky, Dr. Geo. Pyburn. These, with the President and Vice-President, constituted the Executive Committee. The Association enrolled twenty-six members, and after ordering the body to be incorporated adjourned until the first Wednesday in January, 1885. During the day, by request, Dr. Laflam, Secretary of the Northern California Immigration Association, addressed the society, reporting the feeling of the officers of the Immigration Society to be cordial to the Museum Association. The purposes of the Association, as expressed in its laws, are as follows: "To foster art, science, mechanics and literature, and the development of the resources of the State of California; the encouragement of social intercourse among inquirers into science, art, mechanics, natural history and the resources of the State; the establishment of a repository for the collection and exhibition of natural curiosities, antiquities, works of art, scientific objects, and other objects of interest, and the preservation of the same; the collection and preservation of the soil and the development of the resources of the country. Also, the encouragement of the collection of arts, and the cultivation of literary tastes."

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN RAILROAD MAN.—John Borland, agent of the Central Pacific Railroad Company at Rye Patch, Nevada, for many years, and one of the oldest employees and station agents of the company, came to this city November 21st for medical treatment, as he was suffering from a complication of diseases, principal among which was an affection of the heart. Everything was done for him that was possible, but without avail, and he died at the Capital Hotel yesterday. He was a native of Sterlingburg, Scotland, and in his 63d year. He not only had a large circle of acquaintance among railroad men, and in the portion of Nevada where he has now recently resided, but is well known in Placer county, where he at one time was largely interested in mining enterprises, and where he was known he was highly regarded. The funeral will take place from Old Fellows Temple at 2 P. M. to-morrow.

AUCTION SALES.—Bell & Co. will continue, at 2 and 7 P. M. to-day, the sale of watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware in the store of C. Saladin, 518 J street.

Sherburn & Smith will sell at 11 A. M. next Wednesday, on the premises, the east half of lot 7, E. and F. Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, together with the residence of six rooms, pantry, closets, hall, etc.; also, stable for two horses and carriage-house on the rear of the lot. Terms can be made whereby only a small amount of cash need be expended. Bell & Co. will sell at their salesroom, Eighth and K streets, at 10 A. M. to-day, six body Brussels carpets, one in grain carpet, a good horse, 8 years old, sound and gentle, and spring wagon and harness; also, other horses, buggies and harness.

R. G. Hart has purchased the Produce Market, corner Eleventh and H streets, from C. H. Hollett last night. Hart's experience is such that he will be enabled at all times to meet the wants of the public.

TO-DAY, gent's dogskin gloves (half-gauntlet), 50 cents; men's scarlet Shaker handkerchiefs, 50 cents.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

O. A. Hall, of San Jose, was in town yesterday.

Wallace Leach, of San Diego, is visiting Sacramento.

Mr. James Bithell has returned from San Francisco.

Will, Hubbard, of Marysville, went to the Bay yesterday.

General W. A. Davies, of Hicksville, was in town yesterday.

Frank E. Mitchell and family have returned from San Francisco.

Ex-Mayor Belden of Stockton, returned home yesterday from Gridley.

Louis Bien was among the passengers for San Francisco yesterday afternoon.

Samuel Daniels, of Chico, passed through yesterday, en route to San Francisco.

Judge T. B. McFarland and wife went down to San Francisco yesterday afternoon.

Louis Glass, Superintendent of the Cherokee mine, went down to San Francisco yesterday.

Mrs. Wm. Overly, of this city, returned home yesterday, from a visit to her mother at Chico.

Senator J. Marion Brooks and Sheriff A. J. Snodgrass, of San Buenaventura county, are in the city.

Dr. T. W. Huntington, John Mackey and C. H. Eldred came up from San Francisco yesterday morning.

T. J. Flanagan, Division Roadmaster of the Central Pacific Railroad, residing at Oakland, is in town.

Dr. Justin Gates, of San Francisco, who had been visiting Sacramento, went home yesterday afternoon.

Phil. Schemmaler, Matt. Stornas and Ab. Stenier went down to the Bay yesterday, to attend the races at Oakland to-day.

General A. L. Hart, who has been confined to his house for several days by a cold, is expected to be able to be in his office a short time to-day.

Calvin Brandon, of Detroit, Mich., and E. Slaymaker, of Silverton, Col., nephews of F. H. Russell, of this city, are in town, visiting their grandfather.

J. P. Kidder, General Manager of the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad, returned yesterday with his wife from San Francisco to Grass Valley.

E. K. Van Done, railroad station agent at Upper Gap, has gone to Suisun to relieve A. H. Wilber, the agent there, who desires to have a "lay off" for a while.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: P. C. Hale, Sacramento; O. A. Hale, San Jose; Wallace Leach, San Diego; C. Brett, San Francisco; Mrs. Wilcox, and son, Mrs. Garland, Salinas; Gus. Kush, B. G. Mantle, Thos. Bennett, San Francisco; Fred. A. Taft, Truckee; J. J. De la Torre, Eureka (Humboldt); C. W. H. Brington, city; Wm. Jackson, Philadelphia.

Rev. A. C. Herick, the newly-called pastor to the Calvary Baptist Church, in this city, is expected to arrive to-morrow to commence his pastoral next week. He is spoken of as a gentleman of fine abilities and successful experience, both as preacher and pastor. He is a native of Palestine. His coming is awaited with strong anticipations of good by the people over whom he is to become pastor.

At the residence of Mrs. S. Belcher, near Cosumnes, on Wednesday evening, there was a pleasant party given to Miss Sadie Belcher, the occasion being the young lady's birthday. Music, singing and dancing were furnished in the evening by a quartet of four voices. There were present, besides members of the family, Misses Lizzie Lynn, Sacramento; Nora Mosier, Belle Canyon; Nellie Deady, Lizzie Richards, Zola Bayless, Emma Hays, Kate and Clara Murray, Elk Grove; Josie Jones, Fannie and Laura Busick, Cosumnes; Messrs. Dr. Powers, M. L. Bayless, J. Richards, F. Murray, A. Hass, C. Richards, J. McKenzie, J. Givens, Elk Grove.

WHAT HE WILL DO.—A dispatch from Stockton, published yesterday morning, stated that Professor Young Dutchy, of that place, had challenged George Edwards, of Sacramento, to a glove fight to a finish, Marquis of Queensberry rules, for \$250 a side, to be fought just once more, on Saturday, at this place. Edwards states that he has given up the prize-fighting business, and desires to settle down as a reputable citizen, and that he told Young Dutchy so in this last Wednesday night contest. He does not understand why the latter, on his return to Stockton, should issue a challenge. Edwards is willing, however, to fight just once more, and Stocktonian is, he thinks, imposing upon him, and his proposition is that they fight in Sacramento for \$250 a side, without gloves, in a round of ten minutes, and the winner to be the victor. The proposition is, he thinks, imposing upon him, and his proposition is that they fight in Sacramento for \$250 a side, without gloves, in a round of ten minutes, and the winner to be the victor.

MUSIC IN SOLANO.—A correspondent writes from Suisun as follows: "Eds. Record-Union: Colonel Worth, the very efficient jailer of Solano county, and Con. Louie, of Dixon, are negotiating with the Acres to consolidate the Arion Orchestra of Vacaville, Elma and Dixon, with the Bands, with 'Uncle' Bill Culver as Drum Major, for the glorious occasion of the inauguration of Cleveland on the 4th of March. The orchestra is a most complete and brilliant combination of musical strains reminds him of an old Missouri friend, who camped on the 'docks' in the East, a son, by and by, who was obliged to have two pipes in his coat to make it draw. Just who among the late defeated Democratic candidates are to put up for this trip to Washington I do not know, but at this hour of writing can find out."

DAMAGES FOR SEDUCTION.—There has been transferred to this county from San Francisco the suit of Mary W. Tew, through her guardian, John Thomas, she being under 18 years of age, against Oliver Saunders, a well-known farmer of the Cosumnes, for damages in the sum of \$10,000 for seduction, alleged to have been committed in August, 1883, and in consequence of which she became a mother. Defendant has pleaded guilty to all the allegations against him. The case has been set for trial January 15th.

SENT TO THE ASYLUM.—Elijah Miller Christy, who was brought to the County Jail from the Cosumnes several days ago on suspicion of his being insane, was yesterday examined by the Commissioners in Lunacy and committed to the asylum, and last evening he was taken en route to Stockton. He was arrested and examined some time ago, but was discharged, as, though it appeared that he was somewhat demented, he seemed to be sane. Lately his condition has grown worse.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden December 21:

For Sacramento—Billingsley & Co., 1 case blacking; Adams, McNeill & Co., 1 case tobacco; The Cannery, Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 400 bags nails; Weinstock & Lubin, 1 case shirts; Baker & Hamilton, 10 boxes carpets; Jones & Givens, 233 reels cord; H. L. Laine & Co., 2 cases of lemons; Hale Bros., 10 cases of 11 and 2 bundles cotton goods, 2 cases hosiery, 1 case regatta; 2 cases dry goods, 1 case corsets, 1 case underwear, 3 cases late Kirk, Geary & Co., 20 boxes King's Discovery; J. Keeler, 1 barrel whisky; Mebus & Co., 9 packages tobacco; P. H. Johnson, 2 cases household goods; Sullivan & Ravickes, 20 barrels of oil.

For Red Bluff—J. G. Eaner, 1 box dried fruit.

For Redding—Independent, 1 barrel crockery.

For Marysville—W. L. Lawrence, 2 bundles shirts.

For the Cannery—O. H. Hall, 1 box chemical instruments; Austin Bros., 1 box hardware; J. C. Baldwin, 16 barrels sugar; T. H. Selby & Co., 39 bundles and 2 bars iron.

Don't fail to see the best song and dance team on the coast, Kelly and Watson, the Black Magicians.

Unbleached Canton Flannel (slightly damaged), 5 cents per yard, to-day. Red House.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

St. Paul's Church, Eighth Street, between I and J, Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Litany with sermon, "After the mission," and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Children's service, 3 P. M., the school from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., with brief address. Evening prayer, with sermon, entitled "Heaven," 7 P. M. Monday, 8:30 A. M., Holy Communion. These are the closing services of the Mission.

Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and L. The pastor will preach, forming subject: "A Century of American Methodism." Evening: "Broken Earthenware." Quarterly Love Feast at 8 A. M. The Centennial Convention will be held in this church, beginning Tuesday at 9 A. M. The public is invited. These are the closing services of the Mission.

Preaching at the First Baptist Church at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. to-morrow by Rev. W. H. Pendleton, D. D., of San Francisco. Morning subject: "The Light of God's Word." Evening subject: "The Glorious Gospel of the Blessed God." All are cordially invited to attend. A. J. Foster.

M. E. Church, Seventh Street, between J and K.—The pastor, H. C. Christian, will preach morning and evening. Subject: "The Choice of Lot, and its Consequences." Commenced at 11 A. M., and continued at 7 P. M. All who do not attend other churches specially invited to be with us. Strangers welcomed.

Fourth-street Presbyterian Church, between O and P. Public worship on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Smith. The Centennial Convention will be held in this church, beginning Tuesday at 9 A. M. The public is invited. These are the closing services of the Mission.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sixth Street, corner of J. The pastor, Rev. H. H. Rice, will preach on Sabbath at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Morning subject: "The Light of God's Word." Evening: "The Glorious Gospel of the Blessed God." All are cordially invited to attend. A. J. Foster.

Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 1000 Fourth Street. Services for Scandinavians—At 10:30 A. M. Gospel service, and at 7:30 P. M. Gospel temperance service by Rev. G. H. Johnson.

Calvary Baptist Church, I Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. Services morning and evening, as usual. 1 P. M. evening Miss A. M. Ward, who has just returned from the Illinois Training School for Home Missions, will speak.

Kingsley M. E. Church, Eleventh Street, between I and J. Rev. C. McKelvey, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:15 P. M. Sacramento of the Lord's Supper after evening service. Seals free. All invited.

Christian Church—Services morning and evening, conducted by E. R. Ware. In the evening will be the first of a series of discourses on the "Evidences of Christianity." All are invited.

United Brethren Church, Corner Fourth and K Streets—Services morning and evening. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. All are cordially invited to attend. A. J. Foster.

Congregational Church, Sixth Street, between I and J. The pastor, Rev. W. C. Merrill, will preach on Sabbath at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:15. Missionary concert at 7 P. M. All are invited.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.

Report of A. S. Greenleaf, County Treasurer, to the Board of Supervisors, for November, 1884: Cash on hand November 1st, \$37,474 11.

RECEIPTS.

General Fund, \$1,047 72

